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FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

DR. BARKER'S CRITICISM.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Charles E. Barker's delightful and helpful lectures at the chautauqua last Wednesday will be interested in a reply which the Greenville Daily News makes editorially to criticisms which the speaker directed against that paper for printing the so-called "patent medicine" advertisements, and giving practically no attention in its columns to the lecture which was delivered on a previous evening by Dr. Frank Dixon.

The News says: Dr. Chas. E. Barker, chautauqua lecturer, took occasion one afternoon this week to rap the Greenville Daily News, saying, in substance, that this paper carried a quantity of patent medicine advertisements, but that he saw no mention of the excellent lecture delivered the evening before by Dr. Frank Dixon. Fair criticism would have been proper enough, but the speaker should have gone a little further than he did. He created an impression which was not entirely just. We do not mean to defend patent medicines, as a whole, but merely to make certain explanatory statements.

The News has put itself to particular pains to do everything possible for the chautauqua. Space was freely given for several weeks, notwithstanding the fact that this chautauqua is a commercial organization. The fact, however, that chautauquas were put on the road to make money for the operators of them, does not preclude the further fact that they are of great value to the community. Because of this value to the community, The News willingly gave much free advertising. Not a request was made by the Y. M. C. A. or by the chautauqua management for space, that was not granted by this paper; and the requests were granted with pleasure.

As to some of the advertising carried, this paper knows that it is not ideal. But we know too, that in order to give the people of this community a paper worth while in other respects, it is necessary to do some things which are not ideal. Possibly some day we shall approximate the ideal in newspaper production; but this will not be until the public will support such a newspaper with a liberality that it will not be called upon to carry any save the very highest class of advertising. To cut out everything that Dr. Barker would object to, would, at this time, mean to cut out the newspaper. In some of the advance press notices concerning Dr. Barker, perhaps there were statements which magnified his importance to this mundane sphere. We have not heard of his taking exception to such statements.

Dr. Barker spoke here because he was paid to do so. His work is not that of a philanthropist. This is nothing against him, for he must make his living by use of his talents, and if he gave these talents away, the wolf would soon be camping on his doorstep, in all probability. But

Just the same, one of his purposes in coming to Greenville was to make money, and this paper was an aid to him in this respect. When his time to speak arrived, we had done all we could for him, and so an unqualified criticism, couched in such terms as to catch the popular ear, appears like a breach of the best etiquette.

Then looking at the matter from another viewpoint, we find Dr. Barker objecting to the dearth of news concerning the lecture which his co-lecturer had delivered. The News assumed that most of those who were interested in what Dr. Dixon had to say were present to hear him. His speech was a good one, but it would have been very difficult to put it into print in a readable form. Then too, there was nothing in it, except that which people who read were aware of beforehand. It was the man; his manner of putting it, that made the lecture attractive even to those who had read of all the things he talked about. It would have been impossible to get these elements in a news story. To have devoted considerable space to the lecture, would have done little good, except to advertise the lecturer, for a report on a lecture is the kind of news that very few people read.

If these lecturers who have delivered such helpful talks had come here unpaid for their services, there would have been some obligation on our part to devote particular attention to them. But we did not and do not feel under any special obligation to exploit men who come here for money. We did all we could to get the public to hear these men. If the public did not go to hear them, then the public did not want to hear them, and if there are people who did not want to hear them, these people certainly would not get up at daylight in the morning to read a paraphrased account of the lectures.

There is still another thing which the lecturer might have considered. Ordinarily when an entertainment of one kind or another comes to town, the management shows some disposition to aid the papers in getting reports on what has happened. The management of this chautauqua showed every disposition to get matter published in advance, but since the entertainments began there has been "nothing doing" from their standpoint. This, of course, does not excuse The News in case the entertainments should be "covered."

But in these war times, it is necessary to run on a curtailed force, and there were other things happening which required the attention of the staff, and which we believed would be of more interest to the readers than an account of what happened in the tent at the city park. To devote vast space to "writing up" a chautauqua, would be something like trying to give a "post-mortem" account of a circus. Everybody interested goes to the circus, and it is not entirely different with a chautauqua.

When this chautauqua first arrived, the editor talked with the manager about getting reports on the various numbers of the program. The manager said that what he would like was an announcement each morning of that day's program, and a casual comment on the previous day's work. He realized that it was impracticable to carry full news stories on the various events. We do not think that it is customary to "go full" on all chautauqua events. Evidently, the manager of the entertainments now coming here does not think it worth while, for that is what he said. These remarks are made merely to show that The News was not so derelict in duty as Dr. Barker indicated. To report a lecture properly, it should be reported in full. To report the lectures now being delivered here in full, would mean that the paper would be filled with them. We respect a man who says what he thinks, but we minimize our respect when he does not think fully before he says it. He should consider all phases, including what is good manners and what is not, before he "cuts loose." The doctor might write to the Ladies Home Journal and find whether or not it is good manners to criticize in such a manner as to leave a false impression.

As the Titanic sank the band played "Nearer My God to Thee." As the Lusitania settled beneath the waves a band on one of the rafts that floated away struck up "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

Mr. Taft Outlines His Plans for Prevention of War Between Nations.—Headline. Let's hope this is not a case of one William Stealing another Willam's thunder.

Charleston is suffering from the effects of a copious rainfall. Looks like she ought to be used to being wet.

While others were scrapping over the Greenville postmaster'ship, David B. Traxler eased in and grabbed the pie.

Court Issues a Rule Against the Clerk.—Headline. We recall a teacher who issued a rule against a pupil.

We suppose the commander of the submarine that sank the Lusitania will come in for an iron cross.

Speaking of contrasts, here's a headline on which our eyes fall: Mr. Little Settles Big Case.

The Colonel thinks the Republicans need him. But how about the American public?

A Chinese typewriter has been invented. Now for Chinese shorthand.

AIR IS EXPLOSIVE IN MONSTER GUN

German Explains How Dinkirk Was Shelled at 21 Mile Range.

The new gun which Germany brought into use for the first time on April 30 against Dunkirk threw its missile from 21 to 28 miles, establishing a record as the greatest long-range firing ever known in actual warfare.

Dr. Franz Erich Junge, a German naval constructor, who has been in America for some time as consulting engineer for German and American industrial concerns, said last week, in discussing some of the features which have aroused the attention of war experts, that he did not believe the limit of long-range firing had by any means been reached. He also explained several things about the mechanism of Germany's latest long-distance gun which clear up some of the erroneous ideas about it.

"This latest German gun, which has been tried out against Dunkirk for the first time," said Doctor Junge, "is one of the new 50-centimeter type about which much has been heard but little definite information generally known. The radical difference between this and other long-distance guns lies in the impelling power which is derived from a highly explosive gas mixture, thereby doing away with enormous charges of powder and reducing to a considerable degree the cost of operating."

"This mixture is prepared by compressing air to very high pressures and injecting oil into it at the proper time, thus obviating the use of a large charge of powder for each firing of the gun. Not only does it reduce the initial cost, but it facilitates the working of the gun. Cylinder with a Piston. "The construction of the modern gun is based upon the same lines as the construction of the internal combustion engine; so much so that even the designers of internal combustion engines become designers of large guns. The big gun is practically a cylinder with a piston in it, but with this difference from the engine—that the gun piston is the projectile itself. Also, like the engine, guns must be cooled by water and oil.

"Another important feature of this latest gun and one which has not been generally appreciated is that it is possible to use projectiles of different calibre. For long-distance firing a smaller projectile is used, while for attacking fortresses at shorter range the large 50-centimeter calibre is used. This is managed by the use of different cylinders. Let us say that the 50-centimeter gun is built for firing missiles of three different sizes. It is evident that a projectile of about 12-inch calibre was fired in the long-distance attack upon Dunkirk. At the present state of gun-firing ability that is the largest-sized projectile which can reasonably be fired for such a long distance. The heavier weight of the

larger projectiles makes a carrying distance of 23 miles impossible now."

The ability of this so-called Dinkirk gun to use different sized cylinders readily explains some of the confused views which have prevailed about this instrument of destruction. The ordinance experts at Washington, in discussing the 23-mile feat a few days ago, were of the opinion, and rightly, that a gun of no greater calibre than 12 inches could have been used successfully in the attack on Dunkirk, stating that it would be impossible to attain a distance of from 21 to 23 miles with the 50-centimeter projectile, equal to 19.6 inches. Doctor Junge's explanation that a 12-inch cylinder may be slipped into the gun shows how a missile of that calibre may be fired from a gun constructed to fire a missile of nearly 20 inches.

Torpedoes from Zeppelins? It is of interest to note, as contrasted with the 23-mile carrying ability of the new German gun, that the American army experts have made elaborate computations of what might be accomplished by the latest American 12-inch coast defense gun, and it has been shown that when fired at an angle of 45 degrees such a gun has a range of 55,000 yards, or over 31 miles.

"No actual limit can be placed on the long-range firing possibility of big guns," added Dr. Junge. "With a more powerful explosive force behind the projectile, it would naturally carry further. This is what has given the new German gun the ability of successful long-range firing."

Dr. Junge was asked if he thought successful long-range firing could be accomplished for distances of 50 to 100 miles. He admitted the difficulties at such distance, both from the heavier weight of the projectile and the effect of air currents in swerving the missile ever so slightly from its course, and thereby preventing, at abnormal distances, the unerring accuracy now obtainable for distances up to 20 miles and over.

"Why may it not be possible, in the future, if there are any," he said, "to use torpedoes for such distances? Experiments have been under way for some time in German factories in the construction of air torpedoes. Like the torpedoes shot from the submarines, they all possess a propelling force of their own, set in motion as soon as they are shot into the air. Let us suppose this may be possible, and then place an aeroplane or Zeppelin equipped with a strong wireless electric plant above the line of flight of these destroying air torpedoes.

"We have already demonstrated the ability of guiding boats by cans of electric waves, and why could not the flight of these huge air torpedoes be guided with accuracy to their striking point 100 miles or distant?"



BRICK-BATS

Mr. L. M. Glenn is welcome to the Punsters' and Editorial Union. He is one of the best young newspaper men in the State.—Greenwood Journal.

Col. Glenn, the new editor of The Anderson Intelligencer, starts off in a 42-centimetre fashion that bodes well, as the college orators would say, for the future. His fellow Colonel wishes Col. Glenn all the success in the world.—Columbia State.

Mr. L. M. Glenn has been made editor and business manager of The Intelligencer, of Anderson. Mr. Glenn is a clean, high-toned newspaper man and his risen rapidly in his chosen field. The Intelligencer will lose none of its fine qualities under his management.—Baptist Courier.

L. Mell Glenn has been made editor and manager of the Anderson Intelligencer. Mr. Glenn has done newspaper work in Greenville, Charleston and Anderson and is a very capable young newspaper man. We wish him success in his new field.—Spartanburg Herald.

L. Mell Glenn, the new editor of The Anderson Intelligencer, is getting a glad hand and he deserves it. The best piece of work he has done was getting out a mammoth industrial number for a Greenville paper some years ago. He has had varied experience in the field.—Columbia Record.

L. M. Glenn, who was city editor of the Anderson Intelligencer, at the time Mr. Smoak resigned as editor and business manager, has just been promoted to the position made vacant by Mr. Smoak's resignation. Mr. Glenn is an Anderson boy, and is an able newspaper man and we predict that he will ably fill the position as editor and business manager of the Anderson Intelligencer.—Belton Journal.

The Herald and News welcomes Mr. L. M. Glenn into the editorial fold. He assumes editorial charge of the Anderson Intelligencer upon the retirement of Mr. W. W. Smoak. Mr. Glenn is no novice in newspaper work, having proved his ability and talent for the work on several newspapers in other fields and also as city editor of the Intelligencer. He is a fluent writer, a pleasant and affable gentleman and will make good on the morning dally of his home town. His youth will be an asset to him in the good town of Anderson.—Newberry Herald and News.

AFTER SUNSET.

(In Memoriam.) The miracle of spring is wrought again, And you, whose great heart loved the first pale flower, Twilight's enchanting hour, Dawn and a robing singing in the rain— You are not here. Rare gifts were yours and many called you friend, Humble and great alike, as all knees bend Before a common shrine. Half child, half self, You held dominion that was all your own Through many a joyous year. Echoes of laughter from the past are blown On winds of other days, and should you hear O'er fields of amaranth and asphodel, Laugh once again with us who love, you well, Rosalie Arthur, in the New York Sun.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Corrosive Gases as Weapons. (New York Times.)

If the introduction of poisonous gases in war were merely an addition of one more implement or device for killing men outright, with a brevity of suffering which in conceivable conditions could in this way be achieved, there would be no particular reason for criticizing the invention or the inventors. Death by asphyxiation passes for humane and merciful in terminating the existence of sick injured, or troublesome animals, and just why the putting out of the way of human beings, when considered necessary by the law, has never been so done is not easy to explain.

Perhaps it is because instant unconsciousness, the boon supposed to be conferred by the rope, the axe, and the electric current alike, cannot be thus given, and another possible reason is that we all know personally something about how it feels to be smothered, while experiences on the gallows or block, or in the chair, are never related or recalled. The real test, however, of a military expedient, as regards its greater or less "humanity," is how it affects those not immediately killed, and on that score the gases of which we are now hearing so much seem fully to justify the bitter denunciations which their use has excited.

The sufferings of men wounded by the familiar weapons, missile and trenchant, can, indeed, be severe and prolonged, but they have a certain probability for the mind, due in great part, perhaps, to the fact that they have been familiar all over the world for innumerable ages, and the responsibility for inflicting that sort of pain is so widely shared that for any people to condemn it would be for that nation to condemn itself? But not only are the sufferings of those who far while survive the inhalation of corrosive gases as yet unfamiliar; they are also, according to the victims and to expert observers, observers of a severity unparalleled in the dreadful annals of conflict.

There is, therefore, a double justification for the indignation which this method of fighting has aroused. Yet it is probably true that if one of the combatants insists on using the dreadful novelty, the others will be obliged in self defense to imitate the deplorable example. That, as everybody says, is war.

Glory Be.

We have with us this merry month of May five (5) paydays!—Pickens Sentinel.

Impossible.

Editor Booker says Charlotte is trying to rob Manning of the record for losing the most straight games.

Applying Morals to War Sale. (New York Times.)

One of our readers attacks the statement that if the foreign governments buying arms and other military supplies here have paid for them prices unreasonably high, the fault is their own, because they have employed dishonest or incompetent agents to make purchases, and not that of the American manufacturers who supplied the goods. This critic says, truly enough, that to every party, but it is untrue that a foreign agent could not possibly rob his government if the American manufacturer did not aid and abet him.

There are several wars in which such stealing could be done with no more than the practically compelled acquiescence of the seller, and several in which the acquiescence could be defended as quite innocent. In some of these transactions, if all reports be true, there has been guilty knowledge of the agent's dishonesty, and even active participation in a conspiracy and a sharing of the guilty profits. For that, of course, there is no defense. But there is little, if any, obligation on the American manufacturer to object to the size of the commission which an accredited agent is allowed to take for advertising his business to the long-established methods of the country with which he is dealing. Even the mentioned case of giving three invoices with medical supplies might be justified, despite the clear evidence of a double "graft," on the plea that only in this way could the desperate needs of a certain army be met.

Some American manufacturers have been credited with refusing orders out of which they knew or suspected outrageous gains would be made by agents or middlemen. The great majority have considered their moral responsibilities fulfilled when to any buyer they turned over goods up to specification and at a price commensurate with the difficulties and risk incidental to this sort of trade. If these prices have been higher than those demanded in ordinary times, that does not prove them unfair or unreasonable. It is one of war's penalties, and there would be no virtue or utility in making war cheap.

Right Man in Right Place.

Officer (to reservist)—What business were you in? Reservist—Furniture mover. Officer—Ah! We'll put you in the van.—Boston Transcript.

You're probably a progressive man—"forward looking" as President Wilson says.

We're sure, then, that you'll be interested in the progress we've made in bringing our Suit Exhibits for the season to completion.

They are complete now and waiting for your approval. But they aren't waiting with "bated breath"—they're sure of their ground—they know they'll suit you from the ground up. Suits \$10 to \$25.

Palm Beach, Mohair and Tropical Cloth Suits; cool, economical, comfort insuring garments. Prices from \$5 to \$15.



Ninety-one Ships Sunk; More Than 1,200 Lives Taken By Submarines and Mines Under German Zone Decree

Ninety-one merchant vessels have been destroyed by German submarines and mines, and more than 200 lives lost, since the German war zone decree became effective on February 18. The great majority of the vessels were British. The list follows:

- 1-BELRIDGE, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) February 19. (All saved.)
2-DINORAH, French, (torpedoed,) February 19. (All saved.)
3-BJARKA, Norwegian, (mine) February 20. (All saved.)
4-CAMBANK, British, (torpedoed,) February 20. (Four dead.)
5-DOWNSHIRE, British, (torpedoed,) February 20. (All saved.)
6-EVELYN, American, (mine,) February 21. (One dead.)
7-REGIN, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) February 23. (All saved.)
8-CARIB, American, (mine,) February 23. (Not known.)
9-BRANK, Chinese, (mine or torpedo,) February 23. (All saved.)
10-OAKBY, British, (torpedo,) February 23. (All saved.)
11-HARPALION, British, (torpedoed,) February 23. (Three dead.)
12-RIO PARANA, British, (torpedoed,) February 23. (All saved.)
13-DEPTFORD, British, (mine or torpedo,) February 23. (One dead.)
14-WESTERN COAST, British, (mine or torpedo,) Feb. 24. (All saved.)
15-NOORSBEDYK, Dutch, (torpedoed,) March 5. (Not known.)
16-TANGISTAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 9. (Thirty-seven lost.)
17-BLACKWOOD, British, (torpedoed,) March 9. (All saved.)
18-PRINCESS VICTORIA, British, (torpedoed,) March 9. (All saved.)
19-INDIAN CITY, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (All saved.)
20-HEADLANDS, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (All saved.)
21-ANDALUSIAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (All saved.)
22-FLORIZAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 11. (One dead.)
23-INVERGIL, British, (torpedoed,) March 13. (All saved.)
24-HAANA, Swedish, (torpedo or mine,) March 12. (Six dead.)
25-ATLANTA, British, (torpedoed,) March 14. (All saved.)
26-FINCAL, British, (torpedoed,) March 15. (Six dead.)
27-LEEUWARDEN, British, (torpedoed,) March 17. (All saved.)
28-GLENARTNEY, British, (torpedoed,) March 18. (One dead.)
29-BLUEJACKET, British, (torpedoed,) March 19. (All saved.)
30-CAIRNTORR, British, (torpedoed,) March 21. (All saved.)
31-CONCORD, British, (torpedoed,) March 22. (All saved.)
32-MEDIA, Dutch, (torpedoed,) March 24. (All saved.)
33-HYNDFOR, British, (torpedoed,) March 26. (One dead.)
34-VOSGES, French, (torpedoed,) March 27. (One dead.)
35-DELMIRA, British, (torpedoed,) March 25. (All saved.)
36-FALABA, British, (torpedoed,) March 28. (All saved.)
37-AGUILA, British, (torpedoed,) March 28. (23 missing.)
38-AMSTEL, Dutch, (mine,) March 29. (All saved.)
39-FLAMINIAN, British, (torpedoed,) March 29. (All saved.)
40-CROWN OF CASTILE, British, (torpedoed,) March 29. (All saved.)
41-EMMA, French, (torpedoed,) March 31. (Nineteen dead.)
42-SEVEN SEAS, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (Eleven dead.)
43-SOUTH POINT, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
44-NOY, Norwegian, (burned,) April 1. (All saved.)
45-SCHIELAND, Dutch, (mined,) April 1. (One dead.)
46-GLOXIANA, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
47-JASON, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
48-NELLIE, British, (torpedoed,) April 1. (All saved.)
49-LOCKWOOD, British, (torpedoed,) April 2. (All saved.)
50-PARQUERETTE, French, (torpedoed,) April 2. (All saved.)
51-CITY OF BREMEN, British, (torpedoed,) April 3. (Four dead.)
52-HERMES, Russian, (torpedoed,) April 4. (All saved.)
53-OLIVINE, British, (torpedoed,) April 4. (All saved.)
54-AGANTHA, British, (torpedoed,) April 5. (All saved.)
55-NORTHLANDS, British, (torpedoed,) April 5. (All saved.)
56-ZARINA, British, (torpedoed,) April 7. (Nine dead.)
57-FREDALYCE, British, (torpedoed,) April 9. (All saved.)
58-HARPERRY FRANK, French, (torpedoed,) April 11. (All saved.)
59-PRESIDENT, British, (torpedoed,) April 11. (All saved.)
60-WAYFARER, British, (torpedoed,) April 12. (All saved.)
61-ELLISPONTES, Greek, (torpedoed,) April 17. (All saved.)
62-VANILLA, British, (torpedoed,) April 18. (Crew lost.)
63-L. LAWRENCE, British, (torpedoed,) April 22. (Two dead.)
64-RUTH, British, (torpedoed,) April 23. (All saved.)
65-FRAEK, Finnish, (torpedoed,) April 23. (All saved.)
66-LILLY DALE, British, (torpedoed,) April 29. (All saved.)
67-SVORNO, Russian, (torpedoed,) April 30. (All saved.)
68-LAILA, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) April 30. (All saved.)
69-EDALE, British, (torpedoed,) May 1. (All saved.)
70-GULLLIGHT, American, (torpedoed,) May 1. (Three dead.)
71-ELLIDA, Swedish, (torpedoed,) May 1. (All saved.)
72-BALDWIN, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) May 2. (All saved.)
73-AMERICA, Norwegian, (torpedoed,) May 2. (All saved.)
74-ELSA, Swedish, (torpedoed,) May 2. (All saved.)
75-MINTERNE, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
76-CRUISER, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (Two wounded.)
77-SCOTTISH QUEEN, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
78-IOLANTHE, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
79-HERO, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
80-NORTHWARD HO, British, (torpedoed,) May 3. (All saved.)
81-HECTOR, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
82-PROGRESS, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
83-BOB WHITE, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
84-RUTH, British, (torpedoed,) May 4. (All saved.)
85-UXBRIDGE, British, (torpedoed,) May 5. (All saved.)
86-CATHAY, Danish, (torpedoed,) May 5. (All saved.)
87-STRATTON, British, (torpedoed,) May 5. (All saved.)
88-EARL OF LATHAM, British, (torpedoed,) May 6. (All saved.)
89-CANTURION, British, (torpedoed,) May 6. (All saved.)
90-CENTURION, British, (torpedoed,) May 6. (All saved.)
91-LUSITANIA, British, (torpedoed,) May 7. (Probably 1,000 lost.)